THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 276. COLORADO SPRINGS, SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1880. Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

COLLISION ON THE SOUND.

Steamboat Narragansett Burned and Sunk.

Graphic Description of the Frightful Scene.

Mad Confusion and Frantic Fear.

Stories of the Passengers--Estimate of Loss.

Crisis in the Leadville Strike at Hand.

NEW YORK, June 12. The steamboats Stonington and Narragansett were in collision last night on Long Island Sound near the Connecticut river and the present news is that the Narragansett took fire and sunk. The passengers rescued are scattered along the Long Island shore. A Boston dispatch says there are reports in that city of considerable loss of life by the sinking of the Narragansett.

The steamers in collision belonged to the same line The Narragansett was on the regular trip from New York to Stonington and the steamer Stonington was returning to New York. The collision occurred about 11:15 p. m. off the Connecticut river. The Narragansett took fire and sunk in four fathoms of water. The passengers from both steamers were transferred to the steamer City of New York of the Fall River line and they arrived in New York at 1.15 this morning. It is impossible to ascertain at present the loss of life. Two bodies, however, are already recovered.

STONINGTON, CONN., June 12. The steamer Stonington arrived at 6.30 this morning, with about 50 survivors from Naragansett. The bow of the former was stove in nearly to the water. She

STRUCK THE NARRAGANSETT

at 11.30 o'clock on the starboard side, forward of the wheel house. The shock burst the gas tank and in 15 minutes the Naragansett was

ON FIRE AND SOON SANK.

The steamers New York and Providence came to the assistance and all boats and life rafts of the four steamers were lowered and put in service. Two hours elapsed before the last passenger was picked up. Most of the passengers were transferred to the City of New York. Passengers and officers and crew of the Narragansett

BEHAVED WITH GREAT COOLNESS

and courage. On the arrival of the Stonington the village was aroused and men and women hastened with clothing and assistance. Twenty-five women were on board in their night clothes. One died before reaching here from shock. The body is not yet identified. One man also died, the Rev. E. R. Lockwood of the 68th Street Methodist Church, New York, who was on his first trip east. Most eastern bound passengers left on a special train.

No estimate can be made here of the loss of life. The general agreement among the survivors is that out of the passenger's list of more than 300, a large number must have been lost, as the water around the burning steamer was

ALIVE WITH STRUGGLING PEOPLE

clinging to the raft and every thing. Most of the women brought here were in the water several hours. One lady had about $3000 in her valise which was lost. Two ladies on the steamer Stonington died after being picked up. Their remains await identification. It is feared most of the passengers in berths on the main deck had not time to save themselves. The bow of the steamer Stonington was knocked off.

ACCOUNT FROM THE POST.

The Post has the following account of the disaster to the passengers on the Stonington: As soon as the steamer left Providence the fog became thick. By 11 o'clock nearly everybody was in bed and all on board quiet. At about 11.45 there was a sudden crash and in a moment there was terrible confusion. Men, women and children in all stages of undress rushed from their berths to the upper decks. For a few moments everybody thought the boat was sinking and there was a struggle for life preservers. The officers of the boat said the boat was leaking forward, but there was not any danger. It was seen the steamer into which the Stonington had run was the Narragansett. The latter had been struck amidship, and two or three minutes after the collision the

FLAMES BURST OUT,

and immediately enveloped the entire vessel. The scene was frightful. The shrieks and cries of the passengers on the Narragansett were distinctly audible on the Stonington. They could be seen leaping into the water and

RUSHING FRANTICALLY

in all directions. The boats of the Stonington were lowered after a delay of several minutes and by that time the Narragansett had settled and was sinking. By some blunder the plugs in the life boat were left out, and they filled with water. This caused additional delay. The men in the boats did not know how to row them. At last they reached the scene of the wreck and picked up a number of people, floating on life preservers, mattresses, chairs, tables, planks, etc. The scene was appalling.

At this juncture, the City of New York came up and lay off at some distance. She lowered her boats and picked up as many of the drowning passengers as she could find. When all hope of further rescue was abandoned, the Stonington was further transferring some excited people, 175 in number, to the City of New York and returned to Stonington. Many of the passengers rescued were badly scared; others were half naked.

STORY OF PASSENGER ON NARRAGANSETT.

J. H. Wilcox, adjusting agent of the New York Life Insurance company and a resident of Chicago, was a passenger on the Narragansett and relates the following story. He was aroused by the noise of the collision. He realized what had happened and hastened from his state room carrying his pantaloons and coat but leaving behind $500 and a crutch which he usually used, having but one leg. The boat was now on fire and there was a scene of the utmost terror and confusion. A woman flung herself upon him screaming, save me and my child. He managed to dress himself and struggle on deck, where was a scene of equally mad confusion and frantic fear. A dense fog prevailed and only the whistle and bell of the Stonington gave token of her presence not far off. There was a cry for life boats and one was cut loose from amidship from near by where Wilcox was standing. He threw himself over the side of the boat and fell within it. Others followed, including a woman who

BURIED HIM BENEATH HER WEIGHT.

Some one cut the boat loose and it was pushed off from the burning steamer to avoid being swamped by the passengers who were swimming about supported by life preservers or pieces of furniture and filling the air with cries of "Help." The boat was pulled out and within a short time the Narragansett sunk,

LEAVING TOTAL DARKNESS

on the water. The boat remained out for a while; Wilcox judged to be about three hours. When the feeling of the approach of a coming storm came he urged the men to pull for the steamer Stonington, which was still blowing her whistle, his only hope to escape. They did so and were saved. The boatload, including Wilcox, numbered thirteen. Three he thinks were from the crew of the Narragansett. Wilcox didn't learn the names of any of the persons in the boat.

LOSSES.

PROVIDENCE, June 12 A passenger of the Narragansett estimates the number of the lost at fifty. The clerk of the Narragansett places them at thirty. The purser of the Narragansett stated there were not more than 300 passengers on the boat, and that the loss could exceed fifty. It is also known that more than 200 were brought to this city, and a large number were taken back to Stonington. It is also known that a schooner which came up sent out boats and picked up several persons. A passenger and naval cadet were swimming about for over an hour before they were picked up. One young man was seen to

DELIBERATELY SHOOT HIMSELF.

When cries of "fire" and that the boat was sinking were raised. A deck hand of the Narragansett says he jumped overboard as soon as the collision took place and clung to a broken spar. He saw the boat lowered from the Narragansett. It overturned and the occupants he thinks were drowned. In five minutes after the collision there were five feet of water in the hold, and in ten minutes the steamer burned to the water's edge.

One old lady struggling in the water was found to have an eight months old

BABY CLASPED IN HER ARMS,

her grandchild. Shrieks and cries of terror of the men and women were terrible. A raft was made and the passengers crowded upon it in such numbers that some persons fainted after getting a foothold upon it. Ropes, flung from the raft, were eagerly clutched and frantic efforts were made to reach it, although the weight of the people sunk it six inches under the surface. It was finally taken in tow by row boats. Leonard, of Booth's Theatre, one of the passengers, condemns strongly the officers and crew of the Narragansett. The captain was the first to spring to the life boat. A Mrs. Osborn threw a six year old child to the life boat and then

JUMPED FROM THE MAIN DECK

and was rescued. She had only night clothes, the child was naked. The screams were heart-rending and continuous. Some of the passengers think 150 must have been lost. Wives, mothers, husbands, children, and parents mourned the lost ones in tones never to be forgotten. Some children were rescued stark naked, while very few women had anything on but their undergarments. It is said the officers did not let the passengers know the truth of the affair, and many women were induced by them to return to their state rooms, thereby losing time and likely their lives. The disaster caused intense anxiety in this city and throughout New England, where the passengers belonged. The deck hand in the life boat beat the fingers of the old lady desperately clinging to the side of the boat. She

BEGGED TO BE SAVED,

but was finally compelled to let go her hold and was probably drowned.

A passenger says there were between four and five hundred passengers on board, but all the best state rooms were engaged; that there must have been very many lives lost. He adds, the Narragansett was running at a pretty fair rate of speed at the time, as was also the Stonington. She struck us amidship

AND RAKED US

Clear to the wheel. The force of the collision caused the Narragansett to lurch heavily to the port and in less than five minutes she went down as far as the main deck and grounded shortly after that.—I saw a

SHEET OF FLAMES

Shoot up out of the engine room and it seemed the entire vessel was on fire. This passenger says he and others tried to launch two rafts, but failed, and then leaped overboard and caught a rope of one floating near, on which were five women and one child.

The Steamer Massachusetts of the Providence line to Boston also reached the scene of disaster and rescued many persons. Mrs. E. M. Soule of Boston was heard to say to her child, "If I jump you will follow me," to which he replied,

"I WILL MAMMA."

Both were saved. Charlie Clare, a boy, was placed on the raft by his father and saved, but the father was drowned. None of the Narragansett's books or papers were saved, but her captain estimates the number of passengers leaving New York at 300. Mrs. Fred A. Stillson of Atlanta, Georgia, was awakened by the noise, ran to her brother in-law's state room and called to him. When they went back into the saloon, where her two little children were asleep, the smoke was so stifling they could not get near to save them. A moment afterward the flames prevented all possibility of saving the children. Mrs. Stillson lost sight of her brother-in-law in the struggle for the life boat. Both were saved. Ed Mullehand lost his only child, a boy two years old.

ONE OF THE SADDEST EVENTS

connected with the calamity is the case of Mrs. M. A. Dix, of Brooklyn, wife of the broker of the firm of Dix & Phyf. Mrs. Dix was on the Narragansett with her three children and nurse. All are lost but Mrs. Dix herself. They were all helped into the life boat. The men tried to lower the boat but the water poured in and capsized it. When the life boat righted again, some of the women were carried away and the men abandoned the boat. Mrs. Dix, her nurse, baby, and little boy and girl were clinging to the boat, but the boat was turned over three times and Mrs. Dix saw her baby, her nurse, and her little boy washed away. Her diamond rings were

EMBEDDED IN THE FLESH,

the skin being torn off her fingers and hands by the boat sides and ropes to which she had clung for life. As soon as the City of New York arrived, word was sent to Mr. Dix and he rushed to the pier and found his wife. The meeting of father and mother who had

LOST THEIR ENTIRE FAMILY

brought tears to the eyes of every one. Other survivors who had not met with great losses forgot their own misery in sympathy with the unfortunate man and wife whose children were drowned.

ANOTHER VIVID STORY.

Lizzie Peak says everybody were out of their senses. I asked a man passenger to save me. He pushed me over and said he had enough to do to save himself. By that time the boat was sinking. The water was up to my knees on the main deck I knew I would be burned if I stayed where I was. The water was gaining on me all the time. I went to the captain and some other men. Everybody who could help was getting the last life boat down. The captain said to the men to hurry up. They

SEEMED TOO MUCH FRIGHTENED

to help. The captain lifted me up and put me in before they lowered her. Another lady ran to get in. She slipped and broke her wrist, but she got in. Almost all were drenched and were shaking with chill. The passengers of the City of New York wrapped them in blankets and gave them whisky. One gentleman said he had lost his wife and oldest son. He had only his youngest son with him. A lady said she had

LOST THREE CHILDREN.

She was weeping bitterly. Another lady said she had lost two children. It was said every body could have been saved if the captain of the Stonington, who ran into us, had sent out the boats or if he had sailed up himself, but he didn't do anything, it was said. I suppose that is not so.

S. E. Karnes of Norton, Massachusetts, a passenger on the Narragansett says two young men I was told, thinking any death preferable to being burned alive and not knowing how to swim, went back to their cabin and shot each other. One gentleman is reported to have

TRIED 25 LIFE PRESERVERS

before he could find one that would hold.

President Babcock says he is making every effort to get a list of the passengers of the Narragansett, but it is probably gone down with the boat. From the best information he could gather, he was led to hope the number of persons lost would not prove to be more than 20 or 25, perhaps less. Clark Karnon on the contrary says from 75 to 100 are missing.

A SURVIVORS STORY

given to a reporter of the Boston Evening Transcript says there was between 500 and 600 passengers on the Narragansett, births and state rooms being all occupied. The cabin floors were covered with mattresses. He thinks all the passengers were asleep and believes not more than half were saved. Several dead bodies were taken on board the Stonington. Scarcely any of the survivors were clad in a complete suit. Men, women, young and old were wrapped in blankets or had single articles of apparel which a fellow passenger on the City of New York loaned them. Many passengers left the boat soon after its arrival and went away

CLAD IN BLANKETS,

with no shoes, no hats, no money to buy cloth. ing. The steamer Narragansett cost $320,000 in 1868. She was repaired last autumn at an expense of $30,000. She was in an excellent condition. New boilers were put in about a year ago. Her value to the company at the time was not less than $300,000. She was insured against fire for $100,000 and there was a marine insurance upon her of $30,000.

NEW HAVEN, June 12.—Purser Samuel H. Waldren, of the steamer Stonington, passed through here this morning for New York with nine of the survivors. He assisted

IN SAVING THIRTY-TWO PASSENGERS.

He has a little girl whose mother was lost, name unknown, at his house in Stonington. He thinks the loss of life will not exceed 30.

COLORADO.

Great Excitement in Leadville.

Special to the Gazette :

LEADVILLE, June 12. The most exciting day ever experienced in Leadville has just passed. The mine owners had threatened to shut down, so the citizens determined to protect those wishing to go to work. A resolution to that effect was passed on Thursday. To-day (Saturday) all the stores and business houses are closed. A procession of a thousand citizens, 200 on horseback, paraded the streets at 3 o'clock. Three hundred additional rifles arrived from Denver, escorted into town by the military company. Six companies have been organized in the past three days. The mob of strikers congregated on the sidewalk and hooted the procession. The militia charged the crowd, driving them like a pack of sheep to the buildings.

At four o'clock a shot was fired by the mob, followed by stones being thrown. Intense excitement ensued. The military drove the mob before them. Several men were ridden over by the horses and hurt by the swords and bayonets, but no shooting was done by the citizens. Numerous arrests were made to-night. The city is patrolled by heavy guards and the militia are under arms. Fire companies have horses attached to the hose carts. At present all is quiet on the streets.

LEADVILLE, June 12. The greatest excitement prevails. Thousands of men early this morning, principally miners, were on the street. At 10 o'clock all the fire bells tolled one stroke as a signal to close all places of business as per agreements of yesterday. Ten companies of one hundred men each, armed with Winchester rifles, were formed under the command of Col. Bohm and at 3 30 o'clock this afternoon a procession of 1,500 citizens, two thirds of them armed, paraded the principal streets. The strikers congregated in front of the Chronicle office. Mooney made a speech, and told them to go home and behave like men. A few moments later the sheriff rode up and arrested Mooney, encountering no opposition. Mooney is now in jail. A drunken striker who attempted to make an incendiary speech was likewise arrested. All is excitement and the gravest fears are expressed as to what may occur.

Heavy Mining Sale.

SILVER CLIFF, COL., June 12. The Ben Franklin mine, five miles west of this place, was sold to-day by L. G. Coombs to G. B. Wilson, of San Francisco and several eastern parties, for $80,000. The parties are practical miners and have ample means to work the mine, as it should be, and they intend to push developments.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—All the regular annual appropriation bills, except the deficiency bill, have passed both houses. The sundry civil service is in the hands of a conference committee and the deficiency with the senate. The total appropriations are $180,691,092.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent to the senate the following nominations for postmasters: Julien H. Clark at Trinidad; Leo F. Clowry at Phoenix, Arizona; Geo. W. Baily at Silver City, New Mexico.

ELECTORAL BILL.

An effort was made by the democrats to get the electoral bill through the house to-day. After debate upon the resolution, at 3.30 the previous question was demanded but the republicans resorted to filibustering tactics and refrained from voting, and left the house without a quorum. The call of the house was ordered but the house finally was compelled to adjourn until Monday.

Republican Success in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12. A Portland dispatch says the latest election reports indicate the senate will stand 16 republicans to 14 democrats and the house 37 republicans to 23 democrats, which gives them an even chance that the republicans will have 17 in the senate and 39 in the lower house.

The Oil Well Fire.

BRADFORD, PA., June 12.—The fire was got under control this morning. The buildings destroyed were of the poorer quality, frames on the outskirts of the town. Oil tanks are still burning but no danger exists. The burning of the refineries of Still, Sands & Co. of the Acme Oil Works will incur a loss of a half million dollars alone. There has been no estimate placed on all the property destroyed.

LATER:—At three o'clock a 5,000 barrel tank at Titusville, belonging to the Acme works, exploded with terrible force, endangering the lower part of the city, the wind having changed unfavorably. Three other tanks of huge proportions are in danger. The firemen have been on duty for thirty six hours, and are so thoroughly fatigued that they have left the ground. The citizens have taken their places. To night the city is again in almost as great peril as at any time since the beginning of the fire. The night is lighted up with the brilliancy of day by the blazing tanks. Great excitement prevails. The heat is so intense and the smoke so dense, that men can't go into the burned sections.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Silver bars 115¼ Money 3@3½; Governments generally firm. Stocks closed strong.

Western Union	103¼	C. P. bonds	114½
Quicksilver	10	Sutro Tunnel	2⅝
Pacific Mail	38¼	Leadville	1½
Mariposa	1½	Caribou	1¼
Wells, Fargo	108	Silver Cliff	4¼
N.Y. Central	127	Climax	2¾
Erie	37	Central Arizona	5
Panama	175	Excelsior	17½
Union Pacific	89	Homestake	30
U. P. bonds	114	Standard	27
Central Pacific	69	Little Pittsburg	6
Ontario	34		

Floods on the Mississippi.

MILWAUKEE, June 12. The terrible storm of Thursday and Friday nights have flooded the Wausau, carrying off several bridges and four million feet of logs. Fifty million feet of logs are jammed in the river and six inches rise will carry them away. The Wisconsin river is thirteen feet above low water mark.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Advices are received here that the recent rise on the Upper Mississippi river has swept away about 60,000 tons of ice stored on the river bank. Several dealers and brewers in this city lose heavily.

LOST.

LOST.—A brindle cow, branded O. S. on left hip, and with a fork on left side. A reward will be paid for her return to J. W. Wallace, Colorado Springs. f 8 tf

H. T. O'BRIEN,

Call and See my SADDLES and HARNESS.

SIGN OF BRONCHO,

39 South Tejon Street.

d 13 tf

A Competent Gunsmith. IV

M. CONVERSE,

An experienced, careful, and skilful workman at any kind of mechanical work or repairing.

Stone Building, Huerfano street, between Tejon and Cascade, north side.

JUST RECEIVED

A Car Load of Light

SCHUTTLER WAGONS,

AT

E. C. BARTLETT'S,

HUERFANO ST.

e 23 tf

SHEPPARD & CO.

Are back at their old stand on Cucharas street, in the rear of the National Hotel, with a fine new lot of horses, buggies, and carriages. Everything is first-class, and their

PRICES REASONABLE!

d 24 tf

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

MR. WM. VARLEY

Respectfully invites the gentlemen of Colorado Springs to call and inspect his new and select stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Neck Wear, Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk, Cotton and Woolen Underwear, and in fact a full and complete stock of everything that pertains to a first-class Furnishing Goods Store.

Give him a call at

H. M. FICKE'S

Merchant Tailoring Store, on Tejon St. 16 tm

THE LEADVILLE

Trotting & Running ASSOCIATION.

Programme of the Meeting to be Held on the Grounds of the Association, Three Miles From Leadville.

June 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3, 1880.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

Purse No 1 $300; running, mile dash, 3 year olds. $170 to first, $100 to second; $30 to third.

Purse No 2 $400; running, half mile heats, three in five, 200 to first, 100 to second, 60 to third, 40 to fourth.

Purse No 3, $250; trotting, three minute class, 125 to first, 75 to second, 50 to third.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

Purse No 4, $500; running mile heats, two in three, 300 to first, 150 to second, 50 to third.

Purse No 5, $300, pacing, free for all pacers, 175 to first, 75 to second, 50 to third.

Purse No 6, $150; running, three quarter mile dash, 100 to first, 50 to second.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 1.

Purse No 7, $400; trotting, 2.30 class, 225 to first, 100 to second, 75 to third.

Purse No 8, $700; running, two mile dash, 400 to first 200 to second, 100 to third.

Purse No 9, $175; running, half mile dash, for ponies 14½ hands and under, 100 to first, 50 to second, 25 to third.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 2,

Purse No 10, $400, trotting, 2 49 class, 250 to first, 100 to second, 50 to third.

Purse No 11, $100, running, quarter mile dash, 75 to first, 25 to second.

Purse No 12, $300, mule race, half mile heats, three in five, 150 to first, 75 to second, 45 to third, 30 to fourth.

Purse No 13, $175; running half mile dash, free for all, 100 to first, 50 to second, 25 to third.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Purse No 14, $800; trotting, free for all, 500 to first, 200 to second, 100 to third.

Purse No 15, $1,000, running, free for all, mile heats, three in five, 400 to first, 250 to second, 150 to third, 100 to fourth.

Purse No 16, $300; trotting, 2.50 class, 150 to first, 100 to second, 50 to third.

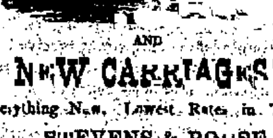
CONDITIONS.

Three to enter and two to start. Entrance fee, ten per cent on all the above purses. Trotting and pacing entries close June 14, 1880, at 11 p. m. All the trotting and pacing races will be to harness, best three in five, mile heats, and conducted according to the rules of the National Trotting Congress as amended February, 1880. Heats in each day's races will be trotted or run alternately. All entries must be made in writing, and entries not received at the hour of closing are ineligible, except entries by registered letter, bearing post-mark not later than the day of closing. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, will be entitled to but one premium. Running races entries close at 4 o'clock p. m. day previous to race. Louisville rules to govern. Address,

R. F. GOODELL, President,
J. G. SHERMAN, Secretary,
ED. C. KAVANAGH, Gen'l Manager.

f 12 3

NEW LIVERY



AND

NEW CARRIAGES!

Everything New, Lowest Rates in Town.

STEVENS & ROUSE,

f 11 tf Tejon Street.

GIDDINGS & STILLMAN

For the remainder of this week will sell

[illegible]

SUMMER WALKING COATS,

WOOL AND SILK

DOLMANS

Less than they can possibly be bought at the Manufacturer's.

This is No Humbug,

And we invite all ladies to call and examine and satisfy themselves. f 10 4

[illegible] TAYLOR

Successors to

[illegible]

Dealers in—

GROCERIES, FLOUR

AND PROVISIONS

Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street Colorado Springs, Colo. 11 13 tf

MRS. BALDWIN,

42 Pike's Peak Avenue. Educated in London as a

DRESSMAKER.

And having spent three years in New York and the west, is prepared for all kinds of work at a saving in all cases guaranteed, every garment being warranted. 6 2 tf

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

"I WOULD FAVOR THE 100 DOLLAR BILL EQUALLY AND MAKE COINAGE FREE." *From Speech of J. A. Garfield, February 21, 1878.*

We are all Garfield men now.

The Ute bill appears to be an accomplished fact.

Silver has been going up in value since the nomination of Garfield.

On the third page will be found an interesting account of the way in which Garfield was nominated.

We are sorry for the *Republican*, but it can't be helped.—*Register-Call.*

This is a polite way of passing the crow along.

Henry Ward Beecher will not deliver that speech at the ratification meeting of the nomination of General Grant to be held June 14.

The *Chronicle* is happy to welcome the Colorado Springs GAZETTE and the Denver *Tribune* back into the republican fold. Both of those papers have lately been somewhat in the doldrums, but they are too clever and influential to be willingly missed by their republican confreres.—*Chronicle.*

It would be in much better taste for the GAZETTE to welcome the *Chronicle* and other Grant papers back into the republican fold, because the Chicago convention showed that the GAZETTE was nearer—in accord with the sentiments of the republican party of the country than the *Chronicle*. The northern states cast 222 votes against a third term to 126 votes for. The GAZETTE, under these circumstances, needs no vindication for its republicanism in opposing a third term.

The Grant papers are filled with complimentary allusions to the 306 who voted for Grant on the last ballot. It is claimed that there is nothing in American politics to compare to this. Well the Grant men should be allowed all the consolation they can get out of this, but it is mighty little. The simple fact is that Grant received 304 votes on the first ballot, that after the thirty-fifth ballot they were sure of winning and cast their vote for Grant on the thirty-sixth ballot. There is no glory in sticking to a candidate when you are sure of winning. There was, however, a more remarkable case of loyalty at Cincinnati in 1876. Blaine received 285 votes on the first ballot and 351 on the last, which is a better showing than Grant's. Another feature of Blaine's vote in 1876 was that all the territorial delegates voted for Blaine after he was defeated. This showed remarkable loyalty because the territories are ruled largely by the president, who makes all appointments, and there was great reason for their being on the winning side.

THE DENVER NEWS AND GARFIELD'S SILVER RECORD.

A few days ago we took issue with the *News* on Mr. Garfield's silver record, quoting in reply to the false statements of the *News*, Mr. Garfield's own words. We were careful to give the date of the speech in the congressional record so that the *News* could verify our quotation if it liked. On the other hand the *News* has not quoted Mr. Garfield, giving the date of his speech so that the quotation could be verified. The general comment the *News* makes to our reply is as follows:

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE [illegible] issue with the *News* on Mr. Garfield's silver record, and denies in toto all the allegations we made against him. Such answers to admitted facts are just as easy as lying.

* * * *

It is very easy for a paper like the GAZETTE to attempt to cover up a damaging record by the employment of epithets of which a decent newspaper would be ashamed. But epithets do not answer arguments, and the *News* has no intention of being led away from the issue in the controversy by a discussion in favor of billingsgate.

The well-known dishonesty of the *News* in discussion is well illustrated in the above. It deliberately perverts the facts at issue, or, to use Horace Greeley's Anglo Saxon word, lies in the above. This is strong language, but it is about time that such a perversion of [illegible] should be plainly described. Now we will again take [illegible] with the *News*, [illegible] statements seriatim, if it is capable of meeting facts with facts.

First, the *News* says:

The *News* also made the charge that Mr. Garfield [illegible] with his own hand [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which provided for the coinage of silver dollars. Mr. Garfield himself acknowledged that he did it, but declared that it was [illegible].

The history of the demonetization of silver ought to be well known by this time, but the *News* is evidently unfamiliar with it. Mr. Garfield played no important part in the passage of the bill, because he was engrossed in his own duties in the House. The only member who paid close attention to it and recommended its passage through the house was the member of the house committee in charge. The bill was recommended in the house by Clarkson N. Potter of New York and Mr. McNeely of Illinois, both democrats, and Mr. Samuel Hooper of Massachusetts and W. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, both republicans. Mr. Garfield had no more to do with it than any other of the 110 who voted for it to the 13 who voted against it. The *News* says that Mr. Garfield admits that he erased with his own hand the clause providing for the coinage of the silver dollar. If the *News* has not misstated this fact it can prove it by telling where the alleged acknowledgment can be found. The burden of proof rests with the *News*.

Second, The *News* alleges that

Every well informed observer of political events remembers the circumstance, and the records of the debates in congress for the winter of 1874-5 will show that he admitted the act and defended it on the ground that it was a mistake.

There was no debate on the silver bill in the winter of 1874-5. If there was such a debate and Mr. Garfield made such admissions the *News* can prove that it did not lie by giving the volume and page of the congressional record.

Third, The *News* states,

But that he did it surreptitiously and and for a purpose was subsequently shown when he OPPOSED Judge Buckner's bill for the REMONETIZATION of silver, alleging that it would be an unpardonable wrong and "a fraud upon the public creditor;" and when afterward the senate amended Judge Buckner's bill, and sent it back to the house stripped of its legal tender functions, Mr. Garfield moved to lay both the bill and the amendments on the table.

This is so full of errors and shows such utter ignorance of the history of silver legislation that it is hard to correct all the mistakes. We will however try to enumerate the errors.

a. There was no silver bill that passed the house known as the Buckner silver bill. The two famous ones are the Bland and Warner silver bills, both of which passed the house and are the only ones that have passed the house. The Warner bill never passed the Senate because Senator Bayard, a prominent democratic candidate for the presidency, would not report it from the committee. The Bland bill was amended and passed the Senate in February, 1878.

b. By the Bland bill the silver dollar was not stripped of its legal tender functions. This is the only silver bill passed by the Senate. It was amended in other respects.

c. The motion to lay this bill with the Senate amendments on the table was not made by Mr. Garfield, but by Mr. Hewitt, democrat from New York. The *News* will find this on page 1283 of part 2 of volume 7 of the Congressional record.

d. Mr. Garfield never used the language that the Buckner bill would be "a fraud upon the public creditor." The *News* has another opportunity to show that it was not dishonest by telling where this language may be found.

Fourth. The *News* deliberately tells a falsehood when it says of us:

It descends to the gross journalistic dishonesty of garbling Mr. Garfield's anti-silver speeches to show that he is a silver man.

The *News* had our paper and could have shown that we garbled the speech, if we did. It knows that we did not, and hence it makes the above gross misstatement.

Fifth, The *News* further says in reference to our quotations:

That one quoted in reference to the Bland bill, was in opposition to that measure, and while Mr. Garfield supported the senate amendments to it (which robbed it of all its value as a silver measure) he opposed the bill itself, and in a speech at Toledo, Ohio, in the campaign of 1876, declared the Bland silver bill to have been "the worst and most fraudulent measure ever attempted in American financial legislation. It was a dishonest measure, and as such was repudiated by congress."

Mr. Garfield says that he opposed the Bland bill because he was a bi-metallist. After saying that he was a bi-metallist and desired coinage free, he said "Believing as I do and I shall rejoice if the future proves me mistaken believing as I do that this bill will not bring the two metals to equality or keep them there; * * * I shall vote to lay it on the table." This may be found in the Congressional Record, Volume 7, Part 2, page 1279. He therefore opposed the Bland bill not because he was opposed to bi metallism but because he favored it.

As to the speech in Toledo in 1876 it was a sheer impossibility, because the Bland bill then had no existence and congress of course could not have considered it. The *News* must stand convicted of manufacturing this quotation from Mr. Garfield or else tell the date and where the speech may be found.

Sixth, The *News* falsely puts up the [illegible] as follows:

The *News* also charges that Mr. Garfield was never known or voted in favor of silver coinage, that he was the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and always has been opposed to [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Congressional Record when Mr. Garfield has [illegible] on this subject. In the seventh volume of the congressional record part [illegible] and page 1429 may be found the following quotation from Mr. Garfield, showing that he is unequivocally for bi-metallism and free coinage:

"Mr. Speaker, every man who is opposed to the use of silver coin as a part of the lawful currency of the country, I disagree with. Every man who is opposed to the circulating use of both metals, I disagree with. Any man who is in favor of any bill that will drive one of these metals out of circulation and give us only the other as money, with him I disagree."

"The amendments which have come from the senate are wise, so far as they go, and I shall vote for them all. If you can could convince me that the bill as it now stands would bring the silver and gold dollars to a substantial equality, I would vote against the whole amendment which he [illegible] free coinage. I would favor the 100 dollars with equality and make coinage free."

The above discussion puts the issue plainly and it remains to be seen whether the *News* will meet them. It will be noticed when we have quoted the remarks of any one we have given the page in the congressional record. We trust the *News* will do the same. We have also denied that certain things quoted by the *News* as having been said by Mr. Garfield ever were said by him. It remains for the *News* to state where the quotations may be found. There is not a word or act in Mr. Garfield's silver record that intimates he is not a friend of silver. He has voted against silver bills, it is true, but they were bills drawn and supported by those who in the same month voted to repeal the resumption act. Certainly it is no discredit not to vote with them. He opposed these bills because he was a bi metallist, and because he honestly believed they were opposed to bi-metallism. In this view he is sustained by Senators Blaine and Lamar, and other intelligent bi metallists.

No Grist at All.

Though the mills of small grind slowly, they grind exceeding small. Though with patience they are grinding, yet they grind no grist at all.—*Denver Tribune.*

Disgusting Dose

The disgusting dose the *News* gave its readers upon Garfield, in yesterday's issue, disgusted two-thirds of its readers in Gilpin county. In this neck of the woods, that issue has made the republican nominee votes.—*Register-Call.*

The Best.

The more the nomination of Garfield is scrutinized by the friends of the republican party, the more do they come to the conclusion that it is the best that could have been made.—*Chronicle.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Phillips Brooks' Trinity church, Boston, gave $31,395 for charitable purposes last year.

The American Sunday school Union has expended $2,500,000 for missions in its history of sixty five years.

If Ingersol thinks Moses was mistaken, let him get up ten better commandments.—*Congregational Herald.*

The Baptist churches will celebrate the centennial of Raikes' foundation of Sunday schools on the fourth Sunday in June.

Italy has allowed protestant preaching only twenty years, but hardly a town of any importance is now without a protestant church.

For the education of negroes at the south the American Missionary Association has expended $3,000,000 during the last nineteen years.

At the recent convocation of Canterbury held in St. Paul's church, London, England, the litany, the hymns and the sermon were in Latin.

In the British parliament all but four of the dissenting members are liberals, and all of them favor the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Spurgeon is one of seventeen children, their mother one of twenty-two. He was converted a Methodist, and began to preach at sixteen years of age.

The oldest bishop in the Church of England is Bishop Olivant, of Llandaff, aged 82; the youngest, Right Rev. Rowley Hill, bishop of Sodor and Man, aged 41.

In 1825 Jefferson predicted that Unitarianism would ere long be the religion of the majority. In 1880 Dr. McCosh writes: "Unitarianism has died, and is laid out for decent burial."

Before the new translation of the bible can be sold by the American Bible Society, its constitution must be changed, and the officers of the society are in favor of postponing the change until the new version has appeared and received the endorsement of scholars.

At a recent Friday evening prayer meeting Mr. Beecher, after illustrating and impressing upon his hearers the necessity of a firm reliance upon the Father, went on to say: "The Lord has been very near to me. My trials have made my hair too early gray, but they have not shaken my confidence in God."

Recently nine persons sailed in the steamship Samaria—one blind, another lame, another deaf, and so on—going to Knock, in Ireland, to be cured of their physical ills by the Virgin Mary, she having appeared quite recently, it is said, against the wall of the little chapel in that town. The place has been thronged ever since, as many as 1,000 pilgrims coming in a single day. So many pieces of the wall have been carried away in their religious ardor, that the authorities have placed a board fence around the chapel. One of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whose foot was crushed while at work on the Moody Tabernacle. He hopes to bring back a piece of the chapel [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Religious toleration, such as it is, was granted at St. Petersburg recently. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which have been [illegible] for forty years, in [illegible] with the [illegible] passed by [illegible] [illegible] and recorded with the imperial assent, removing the disabilities of the old believers and other religious dissenters in Russia.

Dr. Somerville, of the Scotch church, is doing a great work in Florence, Italy. The theatres are crowded with people anxious to hear the gospel. Seventeen hundred portions of scripture were given away at the doors on a recent evening. The little boys are singing the Moody and Sankey hymns on the street, translated into Italian by Signor Rossetti.

The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson is engaged in a newspaper controversy with a Unitarian clergyman in New Orleans. In his last letter he said: "They say that half the congregation of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, were formerly Unitarians and know from the best evidence that the so-called Unitarianism of New England is largely drifting into the Episcopal church."

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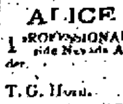

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And all we ask is to have you look us through. [illegible] help buying. Don't forget us.

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How Garfield Was Nominated.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The nomination of Garfield was accomplished in a way that did him honor, and it was more of a spontaneous movement than otherwise. It had its origin, of course, in an understanding, but it was one that few men were aware of.

The true history is as follows:

On Monday evening, after the adjournment, (which was accomplished, not by telegrams from Washington, but by an understanding between the anti-Grant men), the Blaine men held a caucus, decided that their candidate could not be nominated, and asked what should be done. The plan of action was left to the leaders, with the understanding that everybody was to stick by Blaine until further notice. In looking around for a candidate to beat Grant, the Blaine leaders decided that either Washburne or Garfield must be selected.

Congressman Frye went to ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and asked if the Sherman men would unite with the Blaine men upon Garfield. Governor Dennison rejected this proposition, saying that they had come here to nominate Secretary Sherman, and proposed that the Blaine men come over to him. To this Frye could not assent. He was then joined by several of the Blaine and Sherman leaders, and Frye insisted that another day would nominate Grant; that the delegates were tired and would vote for Grant very soon, because they saw that his friends held the key to the situation, unless some new man could be proposed.

General Garfield was then consulted, and at his urgent request the proposition to made him a candidate was rejected. General Garfield felt the delicacy of his position and said that if his name was proposed he should himself rise in the convention and withdraw it. He insisted that the Ohio men should stand by Sherman, and that no negotiations for his candidacy should be entered into by the Sherman men, and his wish was respected. No further part was taken by Sherman's supporters in the consultations that followed.

Congressman Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Mr. Cassady of Wisconsin, Senator Plumb of Kansas, I. F. Mack of Ohio, General Harrison of Indiana, and other anti-Grant men then continued the negotiations between the Blaine and anti Blaine men. Blaine was notified late Monday evening that his nomination was impossible, and the private wire between his house in Washington and the Grand Pacific Hotel was kept busy for a couple of hours. After being informed of the situation here, Mr. Blaine said that whenever it became apparent that he could not be nominated, his friends were at liberty to make such combinations as were most advantageous to them. After this concession Senator Blaine's managers had a consultation, and determined that they would make another effort to nominate their man, and if it then seemed impossible, to make some combination that they could control. The Blaine men in Ohio and Governor Foster were taken into confidence, and it was again proposed that Garfield should be voted for, but Garfield himself and the Sherman men in Ohio objected. It was then proposed that the Blaine men in the Ohio delegation cast their votes for Garfield, just as a feeler, but this plan was abandoned for fear it would cause a stampede from Blaine in other states. It was then decided that the start for Garfield should be made in a delegation that had not voted for Blaine, with the understanding that in case the experiment looked as if it would be successful, and the votes from the middle-men should increase, the Blaine men should fall in.

This scheme was proposed to the Wisconsin men, who insisted upon giving Washburne a chance before a Garfield move was attempted. So it was arranged that Wisconsin and Indiana should throw out a skirmish line for Washburne to see how it would be received. This was done on the thirty-third and thirty-fourth ballots, but met with no success. The Wisconsin men then signified their willingness to experiment with Garfield's name, which they did on the thirty-fourth ballot, giving him sixteen votes. Then on the next ballot, the thirty-fifth, Indiana turned in for Garfield, giving him all but three of her votes, and raising his total to fifty.

California was the first Blaine state upon the list, and an attempt was made to persuade her delegates to come out for Garfield, but the Blaine men said no. They wanted another ballot for Blaine, fearing that the Garfield movement would not be successful, and held the California delegates back until the middle men should declare themselves, but after Connecticut and Indiana had voted for Garfield, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, notified Hale and Chandler that the Iowa men were coming out, and the Blaine leaders began to clear decks for a new captain. The Sherman men felt the excitement, and the risk, but determined to hold their men down; but it was impossible, and after Iowa and Kansas had delared, the result seemed a foregone conclusion.

The happiest man in Chicago to-night —happier than Garfield himself—is Mr. Grier, of Pennsylvania, of the Chester district, who voted for Garfield "first, last, and all the time."

Mr. Grier is very proud of having been the first, and for a long time the only man to vote for Garfield, and remarked last evening that the people that laughed at him for casting his solitary vote for thirty-three ballots are now complimenting his sagacity and foresight. Mr. Grier says that he has no personal acquaintance with General Garfield, but he has long admired him as an ideal statesman, and he is very glad that he is nominated—gladder, he remarked, than any man in America.

When asked what office he expected to have under the next administration, he said: "I want no office, but I do want General Garfield to write me a letter I can can hand down to my children's children, to show them what I did at the Chicago convention."

Beethoven as a Leader.

Beethoven's forte was his extempore playing, which must have been extraordinary from what is said of its effects; but he was entirely destitute of the coolness and [illegible] necessary for the accurate rendering of written music, and, probably, his published works have been played by others with more effect than he usually gave to them himself. It was the same with his conducting of the orchestra, in which, even before his deafness, he often confused the players rather than assisted them. One story is told which conveys some idea of his want of presence of mind under such circumstances. He was in the habit, when conducting, of expressing a loud passage by throwing his arms up, or out, at a full stretch. When playing one of his own concertos, during a long passage for the band, where the piano was silent, he forgot his position, and, fancying he was conducting, threw his arms out at a certain loud chord and knocked both the candles off the piano, and when they were picked up and the passage repeated, by the time the same chord recurred he had forgotten the accident and did the same again. The audience, with all their respect for him, were, naturally enough, convulsed with laughter, which so irritated him that at the next solo he broke several strings of the piano. When to this nervous excitability was added his lamentable affliction of deafness, it is no wonder that at last his friends had to tell him, as kindly as they could, that his conducting would not do, and persuade him to relinquish the task.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A Turquoise Mine.

For the first time in two hundred years the old turquoise mine in Chalchuti Mountain, New Mexico, has been reopened. In 1680 the work was suspended on the mine, the cause being the caving in of the shaft and the subsequent death of some one hundred Indians who were hard at work below. An attempt made by the Spanish to force the Indians to begin again and reopen the shaft led to a rebellion, and probably was one of the causes which forced the Indians to an uprising, and the subsequent exclusion of their rulers from the country. The extent to which these mines have been worked may be conjectured by the vast amount of debris lying around the old shaft, covering no less than fifteen acres of ground. This mine is the only turquoise mine on the continent, and as the gem has always a market value, it will ere long be one of the recognized sources of wealth of New Mexico.

Libby Prison as It Is.

Libby Prison is now occupied by the Southern Fertilizing company. The walls of the factory are covered with the names of the unhappy victims who suffered in this prison, and with no small amount of interest I looked at the spot where gallant Col. Streight, with no tools but forks, tunnelled under the street from the basement of the prison to a vacant lot about twenty feet distant, and, with about sixty comrades escaped under the cover of the darkness of a stormy night. Castle Thunder prison was recently destroyed by fire. It was last used as a tobacco factory. In the soldier's section are the graves of hundreds of Confederate dead, from the midst of which rises a monument ninety feet high of rough stone.—*Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Tight Gloves of Old.

It is supposed that tight clothing is a novelty in fashion, and that such fabrics as maillot never existed before plastic display was set by Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt; but on looking back only to the days of George IV, a description is given of gloves made of so elastic a tissue that the effect desired it should produce was that of wet muslin. The hands, to be presentable in Court circles, had to be molded with filbert cut nails quite apparent, and so delicate was the measurement taken that the thumb had to be executed by one workman and the rest of the hand, fingers, wrist and seams by three others. Four glove-makers for one pair of skin-tight gloves!—*Galignani.*

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Call the attention of the traveling public and residents of Colorado Springs to the convenient location, excellent rooms, and superior cuisine of the National. Everything will be done for the comfort of guests that an experience of many years in the business can suggest. c 8 tf.

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The Lake House and Seven Lakes under one management, Welch & Tarleton, proprietors. These two hotels are located in the very heart of the mountains, and enable the tourist to get a good meal and a comfortable bed before finishing his journey to the summit of Pike's Peak. Splendid boating at both hotels.
f 2 1m

Denver & Rio Grande Railway Extensions.
1,000 Laborers Wanted.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Dec. 10, 1879.
One thousand (1,000) men wanted to work on the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton and from Conejos to Albuquerque. Apply, for further information, to J. A. MCMURTRIE, Chief Engineer, Alamosa; D. C. DODGE, General Manager, Denver, or to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer,
12 11tf Colorado Springs, Colo

Tie Cutters Wanted.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 6, 1879.
Three hundred (300) tie choppers wanted to cut ties for the San Juan and New Mexico extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Apply to Robert E. Sloan or to Calvin R. Husted at the tie camp, south and west of Conejos. Further information can be had upon application to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer.
12 6 tf

WANTED!
500 TEAMS.
TO haul cross ties from the tie camps along the line of the New Mexico & San Juan Extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Prices ranging from one cent to one and one half cents per tie per mile, according to distance hauled and character of road.
Apply to
R. E. SLOAN,
Conejos, Colorado.
Or, *Tres Piedras, New Mexico.*

MILLINERY!
AT
The Chicago Store!
Now in stock, and receiving every week during the season, the latest styles in hats and bonnets, a large line of [illegible], flowers, ribbons, ornaments, and fancy goods, at LOWEST PRICES! Hats and bonnets [illegible] to order. P. RAILTON,
d 24 tf Opposite Paradise.

☞ *Repairing and Refinishing a Specialty.*
Entrance on North Tejon and Huerfano Streets.
COLORADO SPRINGS.
d 22 tf

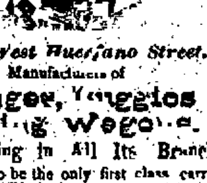
DURKEE & LEE,
—DEALERS IN—
Hardware,
STOVES,
TINWARE,
House Furnishing Goods,
MINING AND CAMPING OUTFITS,
BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
TENTS, RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS,
PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION,
OF ALL KINDS.
A FIRST-CLASS TIN SHOP
In connection, with Store. Jobbing and Repairing promptly and carefully attended to.
West side Tejon Street. c 14 tf

TAILORING
SPRING STOCK
Just Received for 1880.
SUITS FROM $30 TO $35
PANTS FROM $8 TO $10
CALL AND
C. STEARNS,
PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

[illegible] Brothers,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,
Next to Post-Office, Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

PHELAN & NOONAN,



Shop West Huerfano Street.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagons.
Blacksmithing in All Its Branches.
We claim to be the only first class carriage and buggy makers in the Springs, and have always on hand a supply of spring wagons, buggies, and buck boards. d 20 tf

WM. [illegible],
Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter in all Branches.
Jobbing with Neatness and Dispatch.
At the old office of the Colorado Springs Company, No. 41 South Tejon street. c 16 tf

MILLAR & MASSEY,
PHARMACISTS
[illegible]
Pure Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Prescriptions prepared with accuracy. Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
e 31 1m*

MONK & INGALSBE,
Dry and Fancy Goods
CARPETS, ETC.
CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY!
f 12 tf

LINUS E. SHERMAN,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO
Has always on hand and for sale a large and fresh stock of
GROCERIES.
which he offers at lowest prices for cash.
Best brands of Flour, Meal, Oat Meal, and Farinaceous Foods.
He would sell 1,000 lbs. CHOICEST TEAS of all grades and prices. Will not be undersold by any tea store in the west. MOCHA, JAVA, and RIO COFFEES. The choicest coffees are bought green, and then roasted, so that you can get the nicest coffee in the world fresh ground to order. You will save money by getting your groceries at the
LARGE DOUBLE STORE!
Next to the People's Bank, Huerfano Street.
d 5 tf

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CAN BE CURED.
F. E. ROBINSON, Druggist,
COLORADO SPRINGS, - - COLORADO
WILL FURNISH YOU
DR. B. W. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE,
AN UNFAILING REMEDY.
Send for a treatise on the causes and treatment of ASTHMA, free by mail. The Asthma Cure is manufacured only by
DR. B. W. HAIR & SON,
e 24 1m *Hamilton, Ohio.*

Davis & Williams,

Watchmakers and Jewelers!
Pike's Peak avenue, two doors east of Tejon street, Colorado Springs. d 10 tf

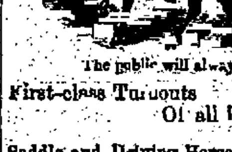
SURE CURE
—FOR—
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption,
And all Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quart Size Bottles for Family Use.
Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystalized Rock Candy, Old Rye and other tonics. The Formula is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the analysis of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. MARINER, of Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU ROCK and RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the incipient and advanced stages.
Used as a BEVERAGE and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for family use. Is pleasant to take; if weak or debilitated, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.
CAUTION. Don't be deceived by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off on you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made, the genuine having a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle.
LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors,
111 Madison Street, Chicago.
For sale by
F. E. ROBINSON, Druggist,
—AND—
A. D. CRAIGUE, Grocer,
e 29 2m* Colorado Springs, Col.

PENNSYLVANIA
LUNCH ROOM
At the mouth of—
SOUTH CHEYENNE CANON.
Picnic parties visiting the canon will find this a convenient place to procure lunch and refreshments. Keep always on hand Ice Cream, Cigars, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, etc. e 28 tf.

ICE. ICE.
HAWLEY & PULLEN,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Ice. Ice delivered to any part of the city. Office at H[illegible] Bros., Huerfano St. P O box 545. e 11tf

Avenue Stables



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Of all Descriptions
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Careful and accommodating
DRIVERS.
And Prices as Low as Any Other Stable.
Wilbur & Hundley, Prop'rs.

Reduced Prices!
—OF—
ALE & STOUT
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!
The proprietors of the brewery have determined to put down prices of the above so as to command the trade of El Paso county. The prices now are as low as any beer, and the article is one hundred per cent. better, both as a beverage and health-giving properties. Ale and stout cost more to produce, and always command much higher prices; but, as we wish the public to judge for themselves, is the reason for the great reduction. Once used, always used. It is as far above lager beer as the finest imported wines are superior to domestic.
ALE, PER DOZ., $1.00.
Delivered to any part of town daily, bottles to be returned. Leave orders at office, No. 3, Wanless Block, up stairs, or by mail to Colorado City.
STOCKBRIDGE & ELWELL,
d 22 tf Proprietors.

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SUNDAY, JUNE [illegible] 1880.

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